THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1773. [NUMBER 1681.]

THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published August 24th, 1773.
Flour at 22*s.* per Cent.
A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 7oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	8/ 0	Beef per Barrel	3 5 0
Flour	21 0	Pork	
Brown Bread	18 0	Salt	3/ 3 6
Weſt-India Rum	3 6	Bohea Tea	4 0
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	27 0
Muſcovado Sugar	50 0	Mould Candles	2 0
Single refin'd ditto	1	Dipped Candles per Ditto	3 6
Molaſſes	1 10	Pitch	18 20 3

High-Water at [illegible] and Boſton.

D's Age.							
Thurſday	6				5	32	7
Friday	7				5	32	7
Saturday	8				5	31	7
Sunday	9				5	32	7
Monday	10				5	34	7
Tueſday	11				5	36	7
Wedneſday	12				5	38	7

New Moon this Day.

Days 10 Hours 10 minutes the 16th.

[Continued from our Laſt.]

CHARLES-TOWN, *Auguſt* 14.

Proceedings of the Council and General Aſſembly of the Province of South-Carolina.

RESOLVED,

THAT a committee be appointed to take the anſwer of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor to the addreſs of this houſe into conſideration, and that Mr. Stewart, Mr. Chief Juſtice, and Mr. William Henry Drayton, be a committee for that purpoſe.

Ordered, that the ſaid committee do ſit immediately.

Mr. Drayton reported from the committee to conſider of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor's anſwer to the addreſs of this houſe, that they were ready to make their report when the houſe would be pleaſed to receive the ſame.

Reſolved, That the report, be received immediately; Mr. Drayton read the report, and delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and a debate thereupon aroſe; and a motion being made that the houſe do now adjourn.

The houſe adjourned till five o'clock this afternoon.

Dies Saturni, 14th Auguſt, 1773, P. M.

The houſe proceeded to take into conſideration, the anſwer of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor to the addreſs of this houſe, and after ſome time ſpent in debate thereupon, the houſe unanimouſly came to the following *Reſolutions*:

Reſolved, That it is not only the undoubted right, but it is the indiſpenſible duty of this houſe, at all times, to examine into the ſtate of the publick treaſury, and to addreſs, counſel and adviſe the Governor in every matter relative thereto, which ſhall appear to this houſe to be conducive to the publick credit and honour, and to the ſafety and protection of the publick Treaſure.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this houſe, that the addreſs of this houſe to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, contains matter of the utmoſt importance to the publick, and is at the ſame time conceived in terms both dutiful and reſpectful to his Honour.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this houſe, that the advice contained in the ſaid addreſs is in ſubſtance wholſome, beneficial, and expedient.

Reſolved, That this houſe will, under every diſcouragement, loyally, dutifully, and humbly render their counſel and advice when the credit of the country is at ſtake; and the rather, as one branch of the legiſlature has hitherto omitted to interpoſe its provident care, to avert the fatal conſequences ariſing from the preſent declining ſtate of publick credit.

Reſolved, That this houſe is actuated by the moſt ſincere and diſintereſted motives of loyalty and duty to the King, and of the moſt tender affection and regard to the laſting happineſs and welfare of this country.

MESSAGE from the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majeſty's Province of South Carolina, to the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, on Wedneſday, Auguſt 11, 1773.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

I have acquainted you yeſterday, that as you were met and ready to proceed on buſineſs, as I have nothing in command from his Majeſty, or any new matter at preſent to lay before the General Aſſembly, I think proper to declare the publick formality of opening the ſeſſion with a ſpeech; I therefore, by meſſage, now propound to you in general, to take under conſideration ſuch matters as are conducive to the publick welfare, and have been recommended by me upon former occaſions, but have unhappily not been brought to perfection. The only matter which I think is my duty particularly to mention to you is, that the making ſpeedy proviſion for the publick debts, which by an intermiſſion of taxes for ſeveral years are now greatly accumulated, and have a tendency to leſſen the publick credit, cannot fail to appear to you to be very juſt and neceſſary; I therefore earneſtly deſire you to make effectual proviſion for the ſame accordingly. WILLIAM BULL.

The ASSEMBLY's ANSWER.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

IN anſwer to your Honour's meſſage of yeſterday, this houſe beg leave to acquaint your Honour, that they are ready and willing to enter immediately upon the conſideration of all matters conducive to the publick welfare, whether ſuch as have been heretofore recommended by your Honour, or ſuch as may occur to themſelves; and they are particularly deſirous, and will, as ſoon as they are allowed to do it conſiſtently with the preſervation of the rights of the people, apply themſelves with all poſſible ſpeed, to make ample proviſion for all the publick debts, which is ſo earneſtly recommended in your Honour's meſſage; and likewiſe to grant a ſum that may be thought neceſſary to put this town and harbour into ſome poſture of defence, that it may not become a prey to an invader.

This houſe are perſuaded, your Honour cannot but think they did every thing in their power, at their laſt meeting, to forward the payment of the publick debts, as in a very few days after their ſitting a tax bill, including all ſuch demands on the province as had been already liquidated and confirmed by former aſſemblies, was prepared and ſent by them to the Council, and committees were beſides appointed to examine and ſettle all other accounts againſt the publick, up to the 31ſt of December laſt. Theſe too would have been amply provided for in another tax bill, before the houſe would have thought of deſiring receſs, notwithſtanding the very inconvenient ſeaſon at which they were then ſitting; but chagrined at finding the Council had rejected the tax bill they had already ſent them, and having the greateſt reaſon to believe that any longer attendance would be altogether fruitleſs and unſerviceable to the publick, they were reduced to the neceſſity of aſking your Honour for leave to adjourn.

That no farther time may be loſt in preparing and ſending up to his Majeſty's Council, tax bill after tax bill, to be rendered ineffectual, by their rejecting them, we beg leave with all deference and humility to your honour, as his Majeſty's Repreſentative, and at the ſame time, with a firmneſs becoming a free and united people, founded on the deepeſt ſenſe of the duty they owe to their conſtituents, to aſſure your Honour, that this houſe will never inſert the clauſe recommended in the inſtruction, dated April 14, 1770, in any money bill whatever, and we truſt no Aſſembly will ever be found in this province ſo totally regardleſs of the moſt eſſential rights of the people as to do ſo, or in ſhort, to ſuffer themſelves to be influenced, either directly or indirectly, by any miniſterial inſtruction, in the originating and framing of any ſuch bills; but, we beg leave to aſſure your Honour, that the moment the houſe have reaſons to think this unconſtitutional obſtruction to publick buſineſs is removed, they will, with the greateſt cheerfulneſs, ſet about framing and preparing another tax bill, till then they cannot but deem the attempt altogether needleſs.

By Order of the Houſe
RAWLINS LOWNDES, Speaker.

By Captain ALL, *arrived at Philadelphia, in 7 Weeks from London, we have the following Advices, viz.*

WARSAW, June 10.

THE commiſſion of Delegation, appointed to try the Regicides, have juſt held their firſt ſitting. The criminals were Conducted to the place of Seſſion, ſurrounded by numerous guards; and Koſinſki was among them, but not in irons. They urged in their defence, that they only followed the orders of Lukawiki; and Koſinſki ſent a meſſenger to his Majeſty, to put him in mind of the promiſes of mercy, which were made to him on his confeſſion. As the examinations are not yet finiſhed, we know not what their fate will be; but it is generally thought it will not be ſo ſevere as was firſt imagined. Two perſons concerned with the above, have died in priſon.

June 12. We have received accounts from Moldavia, that the young Prince Peter Repnin, Colonel of a regiment of foot, and brother to the late Ruſſian Ambaſſador here of that name, received orders to paſs the Danube with two thouſand men, in order to attack a ſtrong Turkiſh poſt, and, if poſſible, to drive the enemy out of it; but he found the Turks were more numerous than they were repreſented: They ſurrounded him immediately, and when he found he could not maſter them, he endeavoured to regain his ſhips, which he did with amazing valour, but unfortunately the ſhip he was in ſtranded, and the Turks in conſequence attacked him; he took all the officers with him, and fought with the greateſt bravery, till he had received three wounds, and fell down with the loſs of much blood, and thus was made a priſoner by the Turks.—He was immediately carried to the Grand Vizir's army. This affair coſt the Ruſſians 300 men. It is ſaid ſome of the officers will have to anſwer for their conduct, to Count Romanzow.

Hamburgh, June 25. They write from Dantzick, that they have not yet found the happy effects of the mediation which Count de Golowkin was charged by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, to tranſact between the magiſtates of that place, and the commiſſary, belonging to his Pruſſian Majeſty. The latter has ſtipulated the following conditions, upon which the King, his maſter, will conſent to come to an agreement with that magiſtracy: "The King permits the town to enjoy and make uſe of the port under his ſovereignty, which he reſerves to himſelf, paying a certain acknowledgment, and exempting the Pruſſian ſhips, or thoſe freighted on Pruſſian account, from the duties of anchorage, paſſage, &c." His Majeſty will not come to any agreement reſpecting the commerce upon the Viſtula.

Paris, June 18. We have juſt learned, that the good underſtanding between this Court and thoſe of Madrid, and London, is perfectly re eſtabliſhed.

June 25. Mr. Bruce, of whom we have already ſpoken, and who has ſent to the Count de Buffon, birds and grain unknown hitherto in Europe, is arrived at Marſeilles. This learned Traveller is attacked with a diſorder particular to the country which he has juſt traverſed. They call it Vena Medina, from the town of Medina, where it commonly reigns, It is a worm of the thickneſs of four hatbands twiſted together, and ſometimes ſix feet long, which introduces itſelf into the ſkin, and lodges in the cellular membrane. There is no curing this ſingular diſorder but by the total extraction of the worm; but if it happens to break in the operation, that part of the worm, which re enters the ſkin, occaſions ſharp pains, and frequently a mortification. Such is the caſe of Mr. Bruce. The worm broke in attempting to draw it out, and has given him ſuch ſevere pain, that they fear for his life. They were forced to land him on a litter.

Smyrna, May 18. We received advice the 6th of this month, that Count Orlow had put to ſea with three frigates, and that the whole Ruſſian fleet were preparing to ſail; that their ſick were carried on board, and that they were taking in ſuch a quantity of bread and biſket as made it conjectured they were going on a long voyage.

Conſtantinople, June 3. The Grand Vizir having received advice that the Ruſſians had gained an advantage over our troops near Babadagh, detached three Baſhaws, with a part of his army, who have not only driven the Ruſſians from Babadagh, but have killed or made priſoners the greateſt part of them before they were able to repaſs the Danube.

Deules Guery, ſucceſſor of Crim Guery, and late Khan of the Tartars of Crimea, arrived at Bujukdere the 27th of laſt month, accompanied by ſeven Sultans, a great number of Murſes, and two thouſand Tartars entirely devoted to him. The Grand Signior has entruſted him with the command of the army deſigned to reconquer Crimea. The Caimakan, Muſtiff Reis Effendi, Oſman and Ibrahim Effendi, have paid him a viſit at Bujukdere; and yeſterday that Prince had a conference with the Caimakan and the Reis Effendi, and received on that occaſion his laſt inſtructions in quality of Seraſkier. He is to embark immediately with his retinue on board the ſhips of the third diviſion.

Vienna, June 26. The laſt letters from Bohemia bring moſt alarming accounts of the great damage done by the ſtorms, accompanied with hail, in that kingdom.

They write from Temeſwar, that they were poſitively informed that Field Marſhal Count de Romanzow was actually on the other ſide of the Danube; that a Baſhaw had aſſured, that the Grand Vizir had aſſembled all the troops of the neighbouring provinces about his camp, the ſituation of which was extremely advantageous; and that the two armies had drawn pretty near each other, a general engagement was hourly expected. That the Baſhaw further ſaid, that with 2000 men he had a few days before come to blows on the north ſide of the Danube, under Orſova, with a body of Ruſſians, which he had routed, and taken the commander and ſeven other officers priſoners.

LONDON, *July* 6.

THE Emperor of Morocco is erecting a conſiderable number of fortifications, in the neighbourhood of the Spaniards, near Ceuta, on the coaſt of Barbary.

Letters from Paris ſay, that paſquinades and libels againſt the government, are ſtuck up in all parts of the city, and that the people are divided into ſeveral parties.

Various accounts are received from Italy, that the troops of France and Spain, are in conjunction, going to enter thoſe provinces, under pretence of enforcing the expulſion of the Jeſuits; but it is ſhrewdly ſuſpected they have other motives. The King of Sardinia keeps a ſtrict eye over them.

His Pruſſian Majeſty has allowed the inhabitants of Thorne a longer time, before they take the oath of allegiance to him.—They are not to be forced to take the oath till the diſſolution of the Poliſh Diet.

It is a melancholy conſideration, ſays a correſpondent, that the linen and woollen manufactures of Great Britain, and Ireland, are both on the decline, and our national debt on the increaſe; the firſt of thoſe manufactures having decreaſed, at leaſt five eights between March 1771, and March 1773, and the latter almoſt one third, within the above period.

A correſpondent remarks, that as ſoon as the intereſt paid to foreigners, on account of their property in the public funds, exceeds the general balance of our trade, the nation muſt be undone; and that this muſt be the conſequence, if our export trade and manufactures continue to leſſen as they have done for the laſt two years.

Extract of a letter from the Hague. July 1.

"Advices from the army of Field Marſhal, Count Romanzow confirm the ſeveral accounts of the ſucceſſes againſt the Turks; and add, that a plan had been formed by Count Romanzow, to make himſelf maſter of the province of Beſſarabia, which he has effected, and taken poſſeſſion of Bialogrod, the capital, and the two towns of Killia Nova, and Killia Vecchia, at the mouth of the Danube."

July 8. The following very ſingular circumſtance happened near Glaſgow, the authenticity of which may be depended upon. One James Bowman, maſon, in Calder, loſt his ſpeech in a fever, a great many years ſince; and being ſeized with a fever about ten days ago, he again recovered it.

The Anti Sejanus, Good, from South-Carolina to Belfaſt, took fire at ſea by ſome accident, and was burnt down to the water's edge. The crew were taken up by a French merchant man from St. Dominico, and carried to St. Valery.

They write from the Hague, that the forces of their High Mightineſſes amount at this time to 117,000 men, whereof the Prince of Orange is Generaliſſimo, and the Prince of Heſſe Caſſel, commander of the horſe guards.

It was reported yesterday upon Change, that the Spaniards have gained a complete victory over the Moors at Arzou, and taken 4000 prisoners.

July 6. We hear from Rome, that his Sardinian Majesty has refused the French and Spanish troops a passage through his dominions, who were going to enter the Italian provinces, under pretence of enforcing the extinction of the society of Jesuits.

July 9. Yesterday arrived in the river, the Neptune, Capt. Gilcrist, from Quebec. The Dolphin, Capell, from the same place, is put into Cowes, having received some damage at sea.

July 10. On Wednesday night Lieut. Gen. Gage, late Commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in North America, arrived in town from New-York.

July 12. We hear that the orders of last year are strictly to be observed, relative to the Fishermen at Newfoundland, on whom all merchantile goods, spirituous liquors, &c. are to be seized by his Majesty's cruisers, which cannot be comprised in the articles of ship stores.

It is confidently reported (whatever we were lately assured to the contrary) that the Honourable Mr. Walpole, our Envoy extraordinary at the Court of Lisbon, has received orders to insist, in the most strenuous manner, on the immediate performance of every article lately sent in a memorial to the King of Portugal; and, in case of refusal, to return home.

July 13. A correspondent from Oxford says, "that many Gentlemen refused to accept the degrees that were offered to them, on account of their being so improperly conferred. It is well known that the greater part of these *honorary Doctors* were of no University, and that some of them had never been at *School*!"

July 14. Major General Carlton, succeeds General Gage, as commander in chief of his Majest's forces in North America.

On Monday was tried at a court of Common Pleas, at Guildhall, before Mr. Justice Gould, by a special jury, the great cause in which Mr. Fabricas, an inhabitant of Minorca, was Plaintiff, and a Gentleman in a very high office in that island, defendant, charged with imprisoning the plaintiff, and sending him into banishment to Carthagena in Spain. The trial began at ten in the morning, and lasted till about ten at night, when the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with three thousand pounds damages.

July 15. Lord Shelburne has been offered a place high in administration, but has refused it we hear, and asks to succeed Lord Harcourt.

To morrow at eleven o'clock, will come on before the Privy Council, at Whitehall, a public rehearing upon the report of the Lords of Trade, regarding some very important charges against an American Governor.

It is asserted that the new Prussian Ambassador, who is shortly expected in England, will be vested with power to negotiate a treaty between our Court and that of Berlin, which, it is said, will prove of equal honour and advantage to both parties.

By a gentleman just returned from Paris, we learn, that it is the principal study and care of Madam Barré to prevent a reconciliation between her Royal Lover and the Duke of Choiseul; should it ever be brought about, her ruin and disgrace will be the inevitable consequence. But it is expected her influence is too great, and that her abilities will prevent it, as she has already succeeded in creating a number of parties, with different interests, to render the breach wider between the King and Dauphin, while she has also made them equally unpopular and hated.

By letters from Paris we learn, that little else than murmurings and complaints are heard; that the King is detested, the Dauphin despised, different factions established, and the whole kingdom a scene of confusion.

It is reported, that should the Duke of Choiseul be restored to the royal favour, that the Chevalier D'eon, who is allied to him, will be restored also and promoted to a place of considerable profit.

It is now with confidence asserted that a reconciliation will soon take place between the King and Queen of Denmark.

July 16. On Thursday General Harvey kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed Governor of Portsmouth, in the room of Lord Tyrawley, deceased.

It is said with a degree of confidence, at the west end of the town, that Kensington palace is fitting up for the reception of the Queen Matilda, who is to reside here next winter, and is expected over about the beginning of next September.

We hear a grant of five thousand acres of land near Lake Champlain on the back of New York settlements in North America, has lately been made to Colonel Ord, of the train of artillery.

We hear that a patent of Baronetage is now making for General Monckton.

Mr. Kuhl's bill, who is one of the King's Confectioners, and provided the three royal dinners, &c. at Portsmouth, wine excepted it is said amounts to thirty thousand pounds.

We are informed that a great Personage has forbid any further application to him with respect to a reconciliation with his brothers.

July 17. We are sorry to inform our readers, that we hear from good authority that the accommodation which was likely to take place between a great Personage and his Brother, is at an end, and that the last message the latter received from the former, was to this purport, That he would not trouble him with any more applications, as no reconciliation could ever be brought about.

It was yesterday morning strongly reported upon Change, that certain advice is received of the death of the Queen Dowager of Denmark, and that another revolution is hourly expected in favour of the exiled Queen.

There is great reason to believe that France and Spain are now negociating a treaty with the Grand Signior secretly; many circumstances have lately transpired to corroborate the above, particularly the favours that have been shewn to the Ambassadors of the above two Powers by the Grand Signior within a short time; when before he used to treat them with the greatest indifference.

Yesterday Mr. Impey kissed his Majesty's hand at St. James's, on being promoted to be Chief Justice; as did Mr. Chambers, Mr. Le Maitre, and Mr. Messaires, on being appointed Puisne Judges of the new Court in the East Indies.

Lord Mansfield is said to be applying all his leisure hours in revising all the Penal Laws of this kingdom, the result of which is to be submitted to Parliament at their next meeting.

On Thursday the Hon. Lumber Troop, belonging to the Red Heart in Shoe-lane, held their annual feast at the Adam and Eve at Pancras, at which were present Alderman Wilkes, Bull, and Sir Watkin Lewis, Messrs. Sayre and Lee, Sheriffs elect. After dinner was drank a toast, under the discharge of some pieces of small cannon, the King, to the Queen, and Royal Family, with several other loyal toasts. Mr. Wilkes gave, "May the true spirit of liberty which animates the Lumber Troop animate all the troops in his Majesty's service." The whole was conducted with the greatest harmony and good order; except that by the discharge of one of the guns, the messenger belonging to the troop was wounded in the leg, and carried to Bartholomew's Hospital.

General Monckton, it is said will be appointed Field Marshal, in the room of the late Lord Tyrawley.

On Monday next the great cause between Alexander Campbell, Esq; and William Hall, Esq; will be tried before Lord Mansfield by a special jury at the sittings in Guildhall. This cause will determine the constitutional rights of a British subject residing in our colonies in America, as it will in its event shew how far the prerogative of the Crown extends over these colonies, and whether a tax in its consequences necessarily fatal to the liberties of England imposed on the inhabitants of the new ceded islands in the West Indies can be supported in law.

A certain General, for his late disappointment, we are informed, is to have the first government that may become vacant, if he chooses it; and further to be dignified with a title, &c. The former he has accepted; but refused the latter, with a modesty that does honour to his understanding.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Dantzick, June 17.

"The principal people here are treated by our neighbour with the utmost cruelty and contempt, their estates overloaded with taxes, excises, and contributions; the people forced to enter into military service, and that in a most arbitrary manner, &c.

"A very particular friend of mine, a Gentleman of the first rank in the country, a Senator, a man of real worth, and one of the first families in the kingdom, a man who by advice of a certain northern power sacrificed a fortune of near 40,000l. for the election of the King of Poland, his near relation, who was possessed of 15,000l. per annum, is now reduced, I may say, to a worse situation than beggary. The first mentioned power has taken all his estates from him, they being royal domains, and disputes with him the legal possession of his personal estate, neither will he permit him to go out of his dominions; so that, though he has some small estates beyond Warsaw, he must spend the revenue of them here in the most disrespectful manner."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, July 13.

"This day sailed from hence the following men of war, under the command of Admiral Spry, viz. Ocean, Namur, Terrible, Kent, Thunderer, Resolution, Triumph, Barfleur, and Orpheus."

Paris, July 2. The 24th of last month two girls, one of 12, and the other of 13 years old, were feeding four cows and a heifer on a hill, named Coteau de Rose, in the territory of Aspres: About four o'clock in the afternoon, the cows suddenly began to run, and one of the girls followed them in order to stop them, while the other was giving bread to the heifer; at the same time a subterraneous noise was heard, and all the ground which the cows had just left fell in. Diligent search has been made for the other girl and heifer, but to no purpose.

Constantinople, June 10. The famous Ali Bey has at length been beaten, and made prisoner on the 7th ult. He had arrived within some distance of Cairo, at the head of thirty thousand men. Mehemet Aboudaab, who had prepared long before hand to receive him, after having assembled the Divan, and taken from the Gentlemen of the Law a fetsa, or sentence of proscription against him, went out to meet him with sixty thousand men. The two armies being arrived in presence of each other, on Friday, each consecrated to prayer among the Mussulmans, Aboudaab put off the engagement till the next day; but Ali Bey, less scrupulous would give him battle, and all his troops, except five hundred, were destroyed, and himself taken prisoner, after receiving several cuts with a sabre, together with three Beys who were of his party. Being conducted to Cairo, and introduced to the Divan, which was assembled this same day, he threw himself at the feet of Aboudaab, begging life of him, and calling him his son. The Victor replied, that he would do him no hurt, but that his fate depended on the Grand Seignor. Accordingly he dispatched immediately a courier to the Porte, who have sent him orders to cut off his head. It is assured that there were in his army four hundred Russians, Albanians, or Greeks, who have been all cut to pieces except twenty that were made prisoners. In the camp have been found twenty pieces of cannon, with which these four hundred men made, during the action, a very brisk firing. The son and nephew of the Chaik Daher, and four other Beys, were left dead on the field of battle. Four Russian vessels, which appeared before Alexandria, were preparing to attack it; but put out to sea, on the news of Ali Bey's defeat.

Warsaw, June 23. The Russians have arrested, upon the frontiers of Courland, Strawinski, and six other conspirators. The Delegates have suspended their Conferences till the third of next month. In the mean time, the Ministers of the three powers are extremely dissatisfied at the delay of the accommodation of their affairs in this kingdom. It is said that the Austrians and Prussians aim very much at increasing their acquisitions, the former extending them to Czenstochaw, on the side of Silesia, and as far as Kaminieck on the side of Hungary, those two places being their barriers. The Prussians will extend from Czenstochaw to Prussia, and will take more than half Great Poland. It is likewise said that the King of Prussia will cede his right to Masovia for Samogitia, and then give up his pretensions to Courland. Very great dissensions have arisen between several of the principal families in that kingdom, the consequences of which are much to be dreaded, on account of some injuries that have been done to them, and particularly to that of Radzivil. There is a talk of establishing a Commission to endeavour to reconcile them.

Leghorn, June 23. By letters from Cairo, dated May 9. we learn, that Ali Bey being on his march towards Egypt, at the head of 40,000 men, to conquer that kingdom, met Mehemet Bey Aboudaab, who commanded an army of 30,000 men, well skilled, in a plain near Salchie, about 50 miles from the Italie of Cairo; that the 29th of April the two armies engaged in a battle which lasted eight hours, when Aboudaab obtained a complete victory; Ali Bey, having received five mortal wounds, was taken prisoner and in 48 hours after, having kissed Aboudaab's hand, expired in the tent of his vanquisher. His head was afterwards cut off, and sent to Constantinople to the Grand Seignor.

Belgrade, June 26. We learn from Constantinople, that two Tarters arrived there lately from the camp of the Grand Visier, confirm the melancholy news that the Russians, having passed the Danube, had advanced as far as Badadag, and there formed a fortified camp, from whence they marched out and attacked a body of fifteen thousand Turks, the greatest part of whom perished by the blowing up of a mine.

Vienna, June 26. The advices received here from the armies of the Belligerant Powers are totally contradictory. The Turks pretend, that the two bodies of Russian troops, one of which passed the Danube at Rustzchuck, and the other at Dudracan, have been obliged to repass that river, with considerable loss; but the Russians strongly assert the contrary.

Hamburgh, July 2. By letters from Petersburg there is advice that the whole village of Vieux Ladoga is burnt down; and the fire at Moscow, according to some accounts has distroyed three thousand houses.

Lower Elb, July 8. We are just informed by a letter from Constadt, that the Russian fleet, of twelve ships of the line and eigh frigates, which was supposed to be destined as a fleet of observation in the Baltick, has received orders to join the Danish fleet, of fifteen ships of the line and nine frigates, which the Empress has taken into her service, and both to proceed to the Mediterranean. Thus is the Empress of Russia sending a fleet of forty five sail to the Mediterranean, which no one pretends to assign any reason for, only it is suggested that some distant knowledge of this affair has occasioned the arrival of so many Couriers at Stockholm from a southern court, whose Monarch, perhaps, has the greatest reason to hinder these northern guests from coming so near his dominions in the Medeterranean; however this may be, this step is very remarkable, and seems to prognosticate matters of the greatest importance.

Venice, June 22. A report is current over all this city, that the Russian Minister here has received a courier this morning with the agreeable intelligence, that Count Romanzow had suddenly passed the Danube, as a favourable opportunity offered, and attacked the army of the Grand Vizier, when a battle ensued, and the Turks were put in the utmost confusion, by the brave and vigorous attacks of the Russians, so that the latter gained a complete victory. The Turks lost 30,000 men, killed, wounded, or taken prisoners; and the Russians have made themselves master of all their magazines, taken a number of standards, cannon, &c. &c. &c. and a great number of Agas and Bassas are among the prisoners. They have also taken the whole treasure belonging to the Turkish army, consisting of an immense sum of money, which had lately been received from Constantinople; so that this must necessarily be the last blow for the Turks, as the Russians now will be able to make themselves masters of the whole Ottoman dominions in Europe, without meeting with the least resistance. Several people here assert, that letters received this day from Transilvania, confirm the above; and we very impatiently wait for further confirmation, with the particulars.

[We cannot but inform the public, that we still have reason to doubt the truth of the above, as our letters of the latest date, received this day from Warsaw, make no mention of Romanzow's passing the Danube.]

Italy, June 22. If we may give credit to the letters received from Spain, the motive is known, which engaged the Court of Madrid to levy the fifth man throughout the whole extent of its dominions to recruit its armies, which are to be ready to take the field next month, and to send such pressing orders to work continually on the equipment of several squadrons. That power is on the eve of having two wars to support, the one in Africa, and the other in America. In Africa, the Emperor of Morocco, at the head of the Princes of Barbary, seems resolved to drive out the Spaniards from their possessions there; in consequence he is now besieging the fortress of Oran, with an army of 42,000 men, and it is assured, that the united forces of the Barbary Princes, amount to about 140,000 men.

Constantinople, June 11. We have just furnished with a large quantity of artillery, the castles lately constructed at the entrance of the canal at Constantinople.

Venice, June 23. We are assured that the Russian Minister here hath received a letter from Cataro, which confirms what we had before learned from Transylvania, viz. that there has been a bloody battle near the Danube, between the Russians and the Ottomans, in which, it is said the latter lost 30,000 men with the military chests, and several standards. We expect every moment to receive letters with a more circumstantial detail.

Petersburgh, June 21. The Russian fleets are in so good condition, that we may truly say, they have never before been so respectable as they are at present. At Revel there are 28 ships of the line, four of which are new built, under the inspection of Sir Charles Knowles, each of 74 guns; the greatest part of the new ships, are the work of some of the most celebrated ship builders, and the greatest number of the officers who command them are English, Scotch, or Irish.

The Russian maritime forces in the Archipelago are still more considerable. They consist in the whole of 40 ships of the line at least, exclusive of frigates, and many other small vessels.

Warsaw, June 28. According to advices from Moldavia, dated the 14th inst. the Grand Russian army under Count Romanzow, consisting of between 80 and 90,000 men, was on the point of passing the Danube. Prince Dolgorucki's army is divided, one half of which is to go to the relief of Crimea, and the other to lay siege to Ozzakow.

Vienna, June 29. The departure of his Imperial Majesty from Court, at a time that affairs are in so critical a situation among the neighbouring powers, we are apt to consider in a very serious point of view, notwithstanding it has been given out to be a pleasure jaunt.

Indeed, by several remarkable circumstances, we are led to believe, that his Imperial Majesty intends, as a pretence of making war against the Turks, to lay claim to several provinces that of right belonged to the Empire. However that may be, certain it is, that an immense number of small vessels, laden with all kinds of warlike [illegible] are sent from the Danube to the Turkish

frontiers. Orders are likewiſe given to raiſe new recruits, notwithſtanding our army conſiſts of two hundred thouſand well diſciplined troops, which laſt circumſtance convinces us, that peace will not continue long.

The Gazette, which gives an account of his Imperial Majeſty's journey, has the following paragraph: "The latter end of May, his Imperial Majeſty reviewed the troops in Croatia, when they ſhewed the Monarch their ſkill in throwing the lance or ſpear, which they of late learned from the Muſcovites; they alſo expreſſed their zeal for his Majeſty's Service, and how deſirous they are to have a war with the Turks. Even old Nadaſti himſelf, publickly addreſſed the Emperor upon the field of review, begging of him, in caſe war ſhould be commenced againſt the Turks, he would accept of his ſervice, that he might have the pleaſure of aſſiſting in ſuch a righteous war, and of ſeeing thoſe provinces which ſo juſtly belong to the moſt illuſtrious houſe of Auſtria, torn from the haughty and tyrannical Infidel.

By a private letter from Semlin (where his Imperial Majeſty is at preſent) we learn, that when the army was reviewed there, and the thundering of guns heard at [illegible] the Pacha there immed[illegible] attacked, put his ga[illegible] defence, and ſent [illegible] an camp, to know [illegible] firing; but when [illegible] Emperor was there, [illegible] Auſtrian camp, and [illegible] of his Imperial Maje[illegible] ſatisfied that the Auſtrian [illegible] withdraw from the Turkiſh [illegible] and received for anſwer, that [illegible] review was over, the troops [illegible] ſed; but notwithſtanding th[illegible] kept his garriſon under ar[illegible] ed a Baſſa to Conſtantinople, [illegible] ews that the Emperor of Germa[illegible] the head of a powerful army, at [illegible] frontiers.

June 26. They write from Temeſwar, that they were poſitively informed, that Field Marſhal C[illegible] de Romanzow, was actually on the [illegible] ide of the Danube; that a Baſſa [illegible] arrived, that the Grand Vizir had [illegible] all the troops of the neighbouring [illegible] about his camp, the ſituation of which was extremely advantageous; and that, as the two armies had drawn pretty near each other, a general engagement was hourly expected; that the Baſſhaw further ſaid, that with 2000 men he had, a few days before, come to blows on the north ſide of the Danube, under Orſova, with a body of Ruſſians, which he had routed, and taken the commander and ſeven other officers priſoners.

Warſaw, June 30. The Clergy have offered to the Delegation to pay annually to the Republic 100,000 crowns, by way of free gift; but it is thought the offer will not be accepted, until they make this ſum amount to 160 000 ducats.

Peterſburgh, July 2. The Empreſs has at laſt effectually concluded, what will give her the greateſt advantage of the Ottomans in the preſent war, and what ſhe has long been aiming at; that is an offenſive and defenſive treaty with the Perſians againſt the Turks. The tenor of which treaty is as follows: That the Grand Signior of Turkey, in conſequence of ſome late deſtructions in Perſia, having taken the advantage to ſeize the provinces of Curdiſtan, and Chuſiſtan, together with many other places of conſequence, which he had occaſioned to be fortified, and garriſoned with Turkiſh troops, and compelling the inhabitants to change their worſhip in point of religion, from the ſect of Ali, which the Perſians in general profeſs, to that of the Sunnis, or Turkiſh ſect; with many other outrages and innovations, contrary to all the treaties made for the ſafety and peace of the Perſian Empire; the Sophi, with the advice and conſent of the Divan, has reſolved to join his forces with the Empreſs of the Muſcovites, who is engaged in a juſt war againſt the Turks.—That the Empreſs of Ruſſia ſhall furniſh a body of 30,000 foot, and 4000 horſe, with arms, ammunition, &c. and a train of artillery, immediately to aſſiſt in driving the Turks from Curdiſtan, Chuſiſtan, Hamadan, and all the other places which they now ſo unjuſtly poſſeſs in the Empire of Perſia; and when this ſhall be effected, to purſue the Turks into the heart of their own country, even to the city of Conſtantinople, which both Muſcovites and Perſians, bind themſelves under a moſt ſolemn oath, to endeavour the deſtruction of. That the Sophi of Perſia, in conſequence of the above-mentioned aſſiſtance of the Empreſs, ſhall fully yield up to the Ruſſian Empire, for ever, all right and title to the provinces of Shirvan and Dagiſtan, together with the city of Tanki, and all the country now in poſſeſſion of the Muſcovite in Gilan, or the antient Hyrcania, and all the contiguous coaſts of the Caſpian ſea; and that the ſole right of navigating that ſea, ſhall be given up to the Ruſſians, unleſs they permit ſome Perſian veſſels to trade thereon, for which permiſſion they are to pay a tax to Ruſſia.

In [illegible] of this laſt article, her Imperial Majeſty obliges herſelf to act in concert with Perſia, in bridling the incurſions of the Uſbeck Tartars in Choraſſan, or Boetra the Indians into Candahor, and the Coſſacks into Mazenderan. Theſe articles being fixed and ratified, the Empreſs is preparing with the utmoſt induſtry, to put them into execution.

Rome, June 9. Captain Traill, of the Royal Engliſh Artillery, was this day elected a member of the Academy of St. Luke; and the Royal Academy of painting at Florence have done him the ſame honour.

June 23. Letters from Malta adviſe, that two Corſairs of that Iſland, took, on the 30th of April, in the Levant Seas, two Turkey Merchant ſhips, with a cargo valued at 150,000 crowns.

BOSTON, September 8.

Extract of a Letter from [illegible], dated Paramaret[illegible] 1773.

As the ſeaport [illegible] much depends on credit [illegible] ſudden ſtoppage of it [illegible] muſt have had conſequences [illegible] moſt of the bills drawn [illegible] as this, are, or will be protected [illegible] few of the drawers [illegible] principal, and the da[illegible] are ſo great it muſt involve many in ruin. [illegible] but houſes, ſlaves, or plantations are [illegible] execution. At preſent, I ſuppoſe upwards of forty plantations are under execution to be ſold; and to add to the diſtreſs, there is likely to be very ſhort crops both of ſugar and coffee, and the price of coffee fallen in Holland, near 50 per cent: And the run-away Negroes continue to be very troubleſome. Baroone, one of the Chiefs, lately attacked a poſt and killed a Lieutenant and 25 men, not one eſcaped.—There is a battalion of State troops arrived here, and ſeveral detachments are ſent to different parts of the rivers; what ſervice they may be I cannot ſay, but the expence of them, with 400 prime ſlaves freed to act againſt the Runaways, will be very great; and the taxes already are ſo heavy, that many of the inhabitants are ſcarce able to pay them. It is propoſed to lay double duties and tonnage, on all Engliſh veſſels trading here, to help to pay the public charges, which, there is no doubt will take place.—The State troops begin to be very ſickly; two Colonels and a number of privates are already dead, and the ſickly time juſt a coming on."

BALTIMORE, September 9.

Paragraph from a Correſpondent.

"On Tueſday the 27th ult. there was a grand meeting of the inhabitants to the weſtward of Lawrel-Hill, Redſtone Fort, where near 400 ſettlers of the new country ſigned a petition to the Right Hon. John Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, imploring the interpoſition of his Lordſhip for a ſpeedy redreſs of their grievances. The general complaint of the people is, that the Pennſylvania Officers have done them great injuſtice; and they ſeem determined, to give their oppreſſors a warm oppoſition. They are extremely willing and deſirous of being governed by his Lordſhip, until his Majeſty ſhall be pleaſed to grant them a civil government. The petition was ſent, with all convenient ſpeed to his Lordſhip, who was on his return from the Ohio to his reſidence at Williamſburg, and it is hoped it may merit his ſerious attention.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 1773.

Capt. Alexander, from Porto-Rico, on the 1ſt inſt. ſpoke a ſloop from Turks Iſland, for New Haven, 11 days out; and a ſloop from Hiſpaniola for New-York, T. Gervis, maſter, 10 days out; on the 2d. ſpoke a ſchooner from St. Vincent's for Virginia.

Captain Jones from London, on the 19th, in lat. 38, 13, long. 70, 8, ſpoke a bring from New-York, for Newfoundland.

Captain Correy, from Dublin, on the 12th ult. in lat. 31, long. 67, 30, ſpoke a brig, Capt. Woodhouſe, from New-York, for Jamaica, out 13 days, all well.

NEWPORT, September 6.

Laſt week, four perſons were committed to gaol, at providence, and one at East-Greenwich, on ſuſpicion of counterfeiting money; and ſome of their implements have been diſcovered.

Laſt Thurſday ſailed for Halifax, his Majeſty's ſhip Swan, commanded by James Ayſcough, Eſq; whoſe conduct as a commander, and a gentleman, while on this ſtation, has done honour to his profeſſion: All the other officers, and common men, behaved with ſuch civility and decorum, as to give them an equal title to our compliments, and regards, according to their reſpective ſtations. None of the foregoing is meant to be paid to Capt. Ayſcough, or his company, conſidered as ſent here to enforce the late deteſtable act of parliament, or as cuſtom-houſe officers, but merely as gentlemen like officers, &c. in the naval department.

We this minute learn, that the factory and all the other buildings at Senegal, have been lately deſtroyed by fire.

NEW-YORK, September 16.

Friday Night laſt, the Ship Franklin, Captain Duncan, arrived here from Liverpool, in 8 Weeks, who informs us, that the Lydia was advertiſed to ſail from thence for Philadelphia, about the firſt of Auguſt.

The 5th inſt. Captain Duncan, ſailed with a Sloop from New Haven, for Dominica, 3 Days out, but did not learn the Captain's Name.

Friday Night, alſo, the Captains Brooks and Spencer, belonging to Connecticut, arrived here from Anguilla.

A Gentleman in St. Thomas's writes to his Friend in this City, That the Guarda Coſtas have lately taken off the Coaſt of Port Rico, no leſs than 20 Sail of Veſſels, two of which belonged to that Iſland.

By Letters from London, via Philadelphia, we learn, That the Ship London, Capt. Chambers; Ship Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence; and Ship Roſamond, Capt. Miller, were to ſail from London for this Port, about the firſt of Auguſt.

Friday laſt, Francis Burdett Perſonel, was executed here, purſuant to his Sentence, for the Murder of Robert White, Eſq; in the Night of Sunday, the 16th of May laſt, on the Green near the Liberty Pole, in this City.

Monday laſt, arrived here from Rhode-Iſland, his Majeſty's armed Schooner, the Magdalen, commanded by Lieutenant Collins, with whom came, Admiral Montague's Lady, two Daughters, and Son.

We hear from New Jerſey, that the following melancholy Accident happened about 3 Weeks ago, at the new Moravian Settlement, in Suſſex County, in that Colony; a remarkable fine Child, about 10 Months old, ſon of Mr. Leinbeck, Storekeeper there, was dropped by a Boy into a Bucket of ſcalding Water, which was, at the ſame Time overſet by the Boy, which threw the Water all over and under the Child, and ſcalded the Skin, in the Parts moſt expoſed in a terrible Manner, ſo that it came off in undreſſing. The diſtreſſed Parents commited it to the Care of a Woman in the Houſe, who pretended to underſtand the Cure of Scalds; She immediately applied Salt to the Scalded Parts, which threw the Child into Convulſions, and in leſs than an Hour put an End to its Life and Miſery.

Yeſterday Evening arrived in 23 Days from the Bay, the Snow Eſher, Captain Dunn, bound to Boſton, but put in here being in Want of Proviſions. He reports that there are about 20 of the moſt deſperate of the Negroes ſtill in Arms, that 5 who were taken were executed in the following Manner, viz. one hang'd, 3 burnt and 1 gibbetted alive. That their Plan (which was laid with ſuch Art as to give it a Probability of Succeſs) was to have murdered every white Perſon and their Adherents, but the full Execution of it was happily prevented by the Confeſſion of one of the Conſpirators who had been taken, that ſince the Beginning of the Inſurrection, they had murdered about 20 white People; that a Man of War was arrived there from Jamaica, and they had ſent for another, to protect them; that they were in great Want of Proviſions, and none to be had—the Trade being entirely at an End; no Logwood nor Mahogany cut this Year; and what had been left of what was cut before, waſhed away with the Floods: That in 6 Weeks upwards of 40 Negroes had gone over to the Spaniards (who protected, and refuſed to deliver them up) and 20 more in one Gang, went off juſt before he left the Bay; that moſt of the white People were likewiſe preparing to leave it, with their Negroes and Effects, ſome of them intending to ſettle in Georgia, being very apprehenſive the Spaniards would come down upon them, and make Repriſals for the Salvage of the Spaniſh Regiſter Ship Thetis, which had been loſt at the Bay ſome Time ago, as mentioned in the Papers. He left only 2 Veſſels there, one of which, a Brig, belonging to Philadelphia, Capt, Jonathan Eves, was to ſail for Georgia, with Negroes, &c. in about 10 Days after Captain Dunn.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, Inward Entries.

Brig Phœbe, N. Devereux, from St. Chriſtophers. Sloop Pennſylvania Farmer, J. Hodge, St. Croix. Bentham, R. Alberſon, Philadelphia. Britannia, T. Toby, North-Carolina. Edna, W. Troop, Dominica. Rainbow, E. Slocum; and Tryal, A. Briggs, Nantucket. Julius Cæſar, O. Spencer, Anguilla and St. Euſtatia. Schooner Hope, T. Cuningham, St. Thomas. Ship Franklin, M. Duncan, Liverpool.

Outward. Sloop Betſy and Lydia, A. Offutt, for Penſacola. Catherine and Mary, ——— Dominica. Defiance, S. Warner; and Rebecca, J. Carpenter, Rhode-Iſland. Bentham, R. Alberſon, Philadelphia. Chance, T. Richardſon, Coracoa. Brig New-York, J. Walker, jun. Madeira. George, D. Moore, Hiſpaniola. Laurel, O. Hubbs, Piſcataqua. Fair Lady, J. Palmer, Georgia. Betſy, P. Schermerhorn, South Carolina. Ship Mars, W. Curtis, Jſmaica. Sloop Hope, T. Hammond, Nevis.

Cleared. Sloop Polly, A. Houſton, to Gibraltar, Peggy, J. Hyde; and Theodoria, T. Bennett, North-Carolina. Smuggler, E. Keith; and Joſeph, B. Lindſey, Rhode-Iſland. New-York Packet, J. Hunt, South Carolina. William, P. Smith, Quebec. Elizabeth, C. Conckling, Maryland. Brig General Conway, T. Kennedy, Madeira. Neptune, W. Gibſy, North-Carolina. Ship Julius Cæſar, W. Southgate, Quebec. Schooner Induſtry, J. Roſe, Honduras.

JUST IMPORTED,
By TUCKER & BARTOW,
And to be ſold at their Store, near Burling's Slip,
A few BALES of excellent
COTTON.
They have likewiſe for SALE,
Jamaica Spirits, Weſt India and New York Rum, Wine, Brandy and Geneva; choice Muſcovado, loaf, and lump ſugar, melaſſes, tea, pepper, coffee, rice, allſpice, ginger; beſt Scotch ſnuff, wool cards, chocolate, nutmegs, allum, indigo, red and log wood, brimſtone, ſhot, raiſins; and a parcel of choice Weſt Cheſter PORK, &c. &c. &c. 2—5

WANTED,
For the WEST-INDIES;
A BOY, about 14 or 15 years old, that can read and write, to be bound an apprentice for 5 or 6 years, to a ſugar Eſtate,—and alſo, a young man about 18 or 20 years old, that can read and write, underſtands the care of horſes, and can be well recommended, will meet with good encouragement. Inquire of the Printer. 2—5

WE the Truſtees for all the Creditors of Nathaniel Robottam (late of Haverſtraw Precinct, Orange County, in the Province of New-York, Merchant) an abſconding Debtor: Do hereby give Notice to all his Creditors, to meet at the dwelling Houſe of Paulus Vanderworts, Inn-holder, in the ſaid Precinct, on Tueſday the 19th Day of October next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, on ſaid Day, with their ſeveral Accounts atteſted; as we then intend to make a Dividend of what Money ſhall be in our Hands, belonging to the ſaid Nathaniel Robottam: And requeſt all Perſons indebted on the ſaid Robottam's Books, to make immediate Payment. Dated the 11th Day of September, 1773. 2—5

DAVID PYE,
THUNIS CUYPER, } Truſtees.
WILLIAM DUSENBURY.

To be SOLD, *at private* SALE,
A VERY valuable FARM,
ſituated in the townſhip of Argyle, in the county of Albany, known and diſtinguiſhed by the number 14 of the farms, within the ſaid townſhip, containing two hundred and eighty five acres of land: Likewiſe a lot containing thirty acres, in the town plot of ſaid townſhip, known by the number 14 of the town lots. The whole is allowed to be as good land as any in the patent; and an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer. For particulars, inquire of Mr. FRANCIS MARSCHALCK.
T h e t f—1

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold,
By the Printer hereof,
Mr. HALSEY'S
NEW NEW-ENGLAND
PRIMER,
MORE ſuitable for the Engliſh Schools in New England, New York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, &c. than any other:
For there is added, *Catechiſms* of the firſt principles of the *Chriſtian Religion*, not favouring any one ſect, or party of Chriſtians more than another; ſo that any perſons believing the *Bible*, may ſafely teach them to their Children.

City of New-York, ſſ. BY order of the Hon. Daniel Horſmanden, Eſq; chief juſtice of the ſupreme court of the province of New-York; notice is hereby given, that on application to him made by Garret Abeel, and Evert Byvanck, jun. creditors of William Conroy, late of Cambridge, in the county of Albany, merchant; in purſuance of two ſeveral acts of the legiſlature of the colony of New-York, the one entitled, "An act to prevent frauds in debtors," and the other entitled, An act to revive the ſeveral acts therein mentioned relating to abſconding and fraudulent debtors:"—He the ſaid chief juſtice hath directed all the whole eſtate of the ſaid William Conroy, real and perſonal, to be ſeized, and that, unleſs he does return and diſcharge his debts, within three months next after this public notice given, all his eſtate real and perſonal, that ſhall be ſo ſeized and taken, will be ſold for the ſatisfaction of his creditors. Dated the 5th of September, 1773. 2—5

Broad-Street, September 15, 1773.
SCRIVENER'S OFFICE, &c.
Eſtabliſhed in June 1764, by
JOHN C. KNAPP,
ATTORNEY at LAW, de B. R.
WHO conſtantly attends, and will continue his utmoſt endeavours to extend the utility of his Office to all ranks of people, particularly by giving the moſt candid and ſatisfactory opinion and advice, as well in all caſes of law and equity, as on deeds, wills, and other writings; that at all times ſtrictly agreeable to the letter of the law, and the wholeſome fundamentals thereof. "*Equity and good Conſcience, governed by right Reaſon.*

Deeds, wills, and other conveyances; petitions; memorials, charter parties, articles of copartnerſhip, aſſignments, arbitration bonds, &c. drawn effectually to anſwer the purpoſes intended; and on ſuch low charge as to prevent the applying to thoſe perſons who cannot poſſibly have ſufficient knowledge in ſuch buſineſs.

ALSO, letters of attorney, certificates, &c. perfected under the city Seal, or otherwiſe as the caſe may require.

CASH *at moſt times* to be had on bottomry, and other approved ſecurity.

Executors and Adminiſtrators, inſtructed in the due execution of their office, whereby to prevent the great trouble and expence which often happens from the want of knowledge therein.

ALSO, perſons aſſiſted to recover their property in England, or other diſtant parts.

Sea-faring men, and other ſtrangers, who many times meet with difficulty in matters not altogether relative to the law, will be properly attended; *and* thoſe whoſe circumſtances are deſperate will meet the moſt conſiſtent advice, and may depend on the utmoſt ſecrecy.

All other the general buſineſs of this office executed with ſtrict integrity, the moſt immediate diſpatch, and in all caſes the uſual eaſy terms.

POET'S CORNER.

A sure Way to lead a happy Life.

THE Paſſions are a numerous Crowd,
Imperious, poſitive and loud;
Curb theſe illegitimate Sons of Strife,
Hence chiefly riſe the Storms of Life;
If they grow mutinous and rave,
They are thy Maſters thou their Slave.
Regard the World with cautious Eye,
Nor raiſe your Expectations high.
See that the balanc'd Scales be ſuch,
You neither fear nor hope too much;
For Diſappointment's not the Thing,
'Tis Pride and Paſſion point the Sting.
Life is a Sea where Storms muſt riſe,
'Tis Folly talks of cloudleſs Skies;
He who contracts his ſwelling Sail,
Eludes the Fury of the Gale.
Be ſtill, nor anxious Thoughts employ,
Diſtreſs imbitters preſent Joy;
On GOD for all Events depend,
You cannot want if GOD's your Friend.
Weigh well your Part, and do your beſt,
Leave to your Maker all the Reſt.
The Hand which form'd thee in the Womb,
Guides from the Cradle to the Tomb.
Can the fond Mother ſlight her Boy?
Can ſhe forget her prattling Joy?
Say then, ſhall ſov'reign Love deſert
The humble and the honeſt Heart?
Heav'n may not grant thee all thy Mind,
Yet ſay not thou that Heav'n's unkind.
GOD is alike both good and wiſe,
In what he grants and what denies;
Perhaps what Goodneſs gives to Day
To Morrow Goodneſs takes away.
You ſay that Troubles intervene,
That Sorrow Darkneſs half the Scene.
True, and this Conſequence you ſee,
This World was ne'er deſign'd for thee;
You're like a Paſſenger, below,
That ſtays perhaps a Night or ſo;
But ſtill his native Country lies,
Beyond the Bound'ries of the Skies.
Of Heav'n aſk *Virtue*, *Wiſdom*, *Health*,
But never let thy Prayer be Wealth.
If Food be thine (tho' little Gold)
And Raiment to repel the Cold;
Such as may Nature's Wants ſuffice,
Not what from Pride and Folly riſe;
If ſoft the Motions of thy Soul,
And a calm Conſcience crowns the Whole;
Add but a Friend to all this Store,
You can't in Reaſon wiſh for more;
And if kind Heav'n this Comfort brings
'Tis more than Heav'n beſtows on Kings.

JOHN SIEMON, FURRIER,

In Dock-Street, oppoſite Mr. Holt's Printing Office, near the Coffee-Houſe.

WILL give the HIGHEST PRICE, at all Times, for WATER WITCHES, GROUND SQUIRREL, and MOLE and WHITE WEASEL SKINS; as alſo for other Sorts of FURS.

N B. He will have ready FOR SALE, towards the Seaſon, a *general Aſſortment* of neweſt *faſhioned* MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMIN, *&c. &c. &c.*

☞ Martens, or other Sorts of Skins, dreſt at his Manufacture. 6—3

Mrs. COLE,

From LONDON, WORKER IN TAMBOUR AND EMBROIDERY,

HAS taken apartments at Mr Matthew Erneſt's, almoſt oppoſite to Mr. Andrew Hamerſly's, near Coenties Market; where ſhe works in TAMBOUR ladies robes, ruffles, muffs, tippets, work bags, quadrille baſkets, Gentlemen's waiſtcoats, knee garters, ſword knots, &c. Any LADIES and GENTLEMEN who favour her with their commands, may depend upon her beſt endeavours to pleaſe, particularly in propriety of ſhading and elegance of deſign.

N. B. She teaches LADIES the TAMBOUR WORK expeditiouſly, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. 1 4

Left for SALE

With Mr. THOMAS PEARSAL, WATCH MAKER, *at his Shop, between* Beekman *and* Burling's *Slip, in* Queen-Street,

A VERY good Gold repeating WATCH, which can be recommended by the Watch-Maker who examined it, as a Piece of extraordinary good Workmanſhip, and will be diſpoſed of at a very low Price. 1. 4

New York September 5, 1773.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of John Hoffman, late of this city, Cabinet-maker, deceaſed, are hereby deſired immediately to ſettle and pay their accounts; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, in order that they may be adjuſted and paid, are deſired, with all convenient ſpeed, to bring them in properly proved and atteſted, to Jeremiah Wool, or William Warner, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid John Hoffman. 1. 4

To be Let, on eaſy Terms,

ON the Flats at Rhinebeck, Dutcheſs County, two Miles from Eſopus Ferry, and on the King's Road; a Houſe in good repair, with a Barn ſmall Orchard, and eleven Acres of good level Land;—the Situation very convenient for a Store or Tavern.—For further Particulars, apply to the Printer. 1, 4

WHEREAS the Gentlemen who were, by the Company of military adventurers appointed a Committee, to recondite the lands on the river Miſſiſippi, &c. &c. are now returned, and ready to make their report to ſaid Company: And whereas they have many things to communicate, wherein the Company are deeply concerned, and a ſpeedy meeting of the Company being neceſſary to prevent the loſs of every advantage they expect from ſaid lands; as there is now a large tract of ſaid lands in reſerve for ſaid Company, for a certain time, which, unleſs by them, ſoon taken up, will be diſpoſed off to others; there being a great number both from Europe and America, continually making ſettlements in that country. All, and every of the members of ſaid Company, who are deſirous of ſupporting their rights to ſaid land, are therefore, hereby deſired either by themſelves or attornies, to meet at the Court Houſe in Hartford, on the firſt Wedneſday of October next, to conſider what they will do about making a ſettlement on ſaid lands; and to conſider any other matters that may there be laid before ſaid meeting.

P. LYMAN,
ALEX. WOOLCOTT,
ELIHU HUMPHRY,
DANEL BULL, } Committee.
Windſor, Auguſt 19, 2773. 99—9

TO BE SOLD,

THE Dwelling Houſe and Farm belonging to the Eſtate of the late Col. RICKETTS, deceaſed, ſituated in *Elizabeth-Town*, on the Road between the Court-Houſe and *the Point*.—The Houſe is large and very convenient, and accommodated with all the Out Houſes that can be wanted. The Barn, Coach-Houſes, &c. are excellent, with every Convenience, in that Way, which a Gentleman or Farmer can deſire. The Garden contains ſeveral Acres of Ground, and abounds with a large and elegant Collection of Fruit, which it has been the Work of many Years carefully to collect, from England, as well as from all Parts of America. The Quantity of Grapes, in a good Year, is ſufficient to produce two or three Pipes of Wine. Belonging to the Houſe is a good Farm of between 300 and 400 Acres, containing all the Variety that can be wanted for Mowing, Paſture and Tillage, with Wood-Land and Salt Meadow. Beſides the internal Qualities of this well-known Place, it has many other Advantages to recommend it to a Gentleman; ſuch as its being within 15 Miles of the City of New-York, either by Land or Water, and but one Mile from the remarkably pleaſant and healthy Village of *Elizabeth-Town*,—which has many genteel and agreeable Families reſiding in and about it, with a regular and plentiful Market to ſupply their Tables, and the farther Convenience of *two* of the beſt *Grammar-Schools* in the Country. A greater or leſs Quantity of Land will be ſold with the Houſe, as the Purchaſer may like, and immediate Poſſeſſion will be given to the Purchaſer. For farther Particulars, inquire of PETER VAN BRUGH LIVINGSTON, Eſq; in *New-York*, or of the Subſcriber in *Elizabeth-Town*. THOMAS B. CHANDLER.

Feb. 22d, 1773. 74—

JOHN MORTON

Has juſt come to hand per the Dutcheſs of Gordon, Capt. Winn, and Samſon, Capt. Coupar, from London, and the late Veſſels from Briſtol;

A Very neat aſſortment of European and India goods, well adapted to the preſent ſeaſon; amongſt which are, very handſome ſingle and double purple calicoes, India and Engliſh chintz; blue and white, and red and white cotton furniture, purple do. blue and white, and red and white copper plate do. red and white, and blue and white binding, callico, 7 8 and 4 4 cambricks and lawns; blue and white, and red and white ſtriped ginghams, China taffaties and Perſians, new ſilk romals, bandannoes, brown and white drillings, brown and white Ruſhia ſheetings; 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh linens, from 12. 8d. to 9s. per yard, Iriſh ſheeting and dowlas; ſuperfine and middling broad-cloths, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

CHINA,

Conſiſting of table and tea table ſets complete, blue and white, and enamel'd jars and beakers; blue and white enamel'd tea pots, ſugar diſhes and milk pots; blue and white and enamel'd breakfaſt and afternoon cups and ſaucers, by the box or ſmaller quantity; blue and white, and enamel'd bowls, from half a pint to a gallon; odd diſhes, plates and tureens, blue and white and enamel'd, odd cups and ſaucers, &c. &c. all of which he will diſpoſe of on the loweſt terms, for caſh or the uſual credit, at his ſtore on Hunter's-Quay. 88—91

Juſt now arrived from Philadelphia,

DOCTOR HILL's

Newly improved, great

STOMACHICK TINCTURE.

THIS is a very excellent Medicine for all weak ſtomachs; it gives a good healthy appetite and a ſound digeſtion; and as the moſt diſeaſes have certainly their origin in a weak ſtomach, ſo by the uſe of this Tincture they may be prevented.

ALSO, a freſh quantity of

Doct. HILL's AMERICAN BALSAM,

Of which the goodneſs is now ſo well known in America, as being an infallible and the moſt innocent, ſure and effectual medicine for any diſorders in the breaſt, ſhort breath, cold, cough, ſwimming in the head, and for children in the whooping cough, and in moſt other diſorders. By the proper uſe of this Balſam for a reaſonable time, many have alſo received great benefit and relief, and ſome are effectually cured of the moſt painful rheumatiſms, colic, gravel and in conſumptions. Dr. Hill's own directions, printed in London, are wrapt about each bottle: The price therein mentioned is meant ſterling money; but, for the benefit of the poor, it is allowed to be ſold in New-York for 4s. 10d. a bottle, and by the dozen, 4s. 4d. a bottle currency; and to prevent counterfeiting,—this *American Balſam*, and the newly improved great *Stomachic Tincture*, is only, by appointment, to be ——ſold by

MICHAEL HOFFMAN,
Shop-keeper in Broad-Way, near the Oſwego-Market,
and by no body elſe in New-York. 1, 4

Ready for the Preſs,
And ſhortly will be publiſhed,
A
VINDICATION of the CHURCH of ENGLAND,
From the
GLARING MISREPRESENTATIONS
AND
MALICIOUS ABUSE
OF
THOMAS DE LAUNE,
In his LIBEL entitled,
A PLEA for the NON-CONFORMISTS,
By SAMUEL SEABURY, A. M.
Rector of *Weſt-Cheſter*, in the Province of New-York, and a Miſſionary from *the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in foreign Parts.*

Subſcriptions taken in by the Friends of the Church of England in all the neighbouring Colonies, and are deſired to be ſent as ſoon as poſſible, to John Holt, Printer in New-York, that the Number may be aſcertain'd and the Book put to the Preſs. 8s——

FIVE DOLLARS *Reward.*

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at Still-Water, Albany County, on the 2d of July laſt, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named [illegible] about 18 or 19 years of age, [illegible] inches high, well made, ſhort black hair, [illegible] on one of his cheeks (ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by a blow.) Had on an outſide green jacket, the [illegible] worn out, an under ſtriped flannel waiſtcoat, [illegible] trowſers, coarſe linen ſhirt, a pair of [illegible] pumps, and a thick felt hat, with a red ſtring [illegible] above. It is ſuppoſed that he is gone to New-York. Whoever takes up ſaid Run-away, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all other reaſonable charges paid, either by John Jones, Tavern-keeper, near the Exchange, in New-York, or Mr. John Black, living in Still-Water.

New York, Auguſt 23, 1773. 98—3

N. B. * He has a good deal of the brogue, or Iriſh accent in his ſpeech

To the Public in general, but in particular, to the Subſcribers to Inſſee and Car's Gazettee.

IN an Addition, (publiſhed in Parker and Anderſon's Paper of laſt Monday) which my late Partner, Anthony Car has made to his Advertiſement, he has equally manifeſted his Ignorance and the Malevolence of his Diſpoſition towards me.—He ſays he is aſſured *ſome* Perſons have paid me Money ſince the Diſſolution of the Partnerſhip, and hopes no Perſon will ATTEMPT to pay any more until Accounts are properly ſettled—Now, how he expects to have the Accounts ſettled, is a Myſtery to me, for he will not come near me, altho' I have frequently ſent for him on that Account:—I have alſo repeatedly ſent him Word, I was willing to deliver the Books of the Partnerſhip into the Hands of any two creditable Perſons in this City, (one of whom he ſhould chooſe) for them to ſettle, and to ſay in whoſe Favour the Balance was;—but Car knowing within himſelf, he ſhould fall more in my Debt than he ſhould ever be able to pay, ſtill declines making choice of any Perſon to take the Books;—and at the ſame Time keeps himſelf *cloſe* ſo that I have no Opportunity of ſettling with him;—and yet he has the Confidence to adverti[illegible] againſt any Perſon's paying me Money.——

As I cannot have the Pleaſure of ſeeing Mr. Car, I hereby inform him, that if he does not come and ſettle with me, I ſhall be under an immediate Neceſſity of uſing Meaſures to oblige him to it, which will be very diſagreeable to him, as well as to me.

I alſo now beg Leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen who were Subſcribers to our Paper, or who otherwiſe employed us on Credit, that they may with the greateſt Safety, pay their Accounts to the Subſcriber, who will give a proper Diſcharge for any Debt they may owe the Partnerſhip, which will be gratefully acknowledged by one who always hopes to prove himſelf, the Public's moſt obedient, and obliged humble ſervant,

New-York, Sept. 8, 1773. } SAMUEL INSLEE.

S. Sp. SKINNER,

Near KING'S COLLEGE,
In NEW-YORK,

MAKES *the beſt of* RUM;——he makes it of a wholeſome clean Flavour, quite free from *offenſive* DEADLY *ſtinking* HOGGO, and of ſubſtantial *natural Proof*:——And ſells either for Caſh, or the uſual Credit, or for Molaſſes. 6—3

To be ſold at private Sale, and entered upon immediately,

THE *pleaſant and commodious ſituation of Doctor John Hill in Ulſter county, adjoining the Wallkill Meeting houſe, about twelve miles from New-Windſor landing: The houſe is new and makes an agreeable appearance, the rooms are airy and well finiſhed, a beautiful garden fronts the houſe, laid out in the niceſt manner, which, in the ſeaſon, yields plenty of Engliſh fruit. Seventy acres of land will be ſold along with the houſe, and a larger quantity of the beſt quality, lying contiguous, may be purchaſed at a reaſonable rate: The place would in every reſpect ſuit a merchant, doctor, tradeſman or innholder, as it lies in the heart of a wealthy and populous neighbourhood, ſeveral of the moſt public roads in the country centering within a few rods of the houſe; it would alſo make an agreeable country ſeat for any gentleman who was fond of a country life. Any perſon who may incline to purchaſe the ſame, will find the place ſo agreeable, and the price ſo reaſonable, that he or they will of conſequence conclude the bargain. The terms of ſale may be known by applying to ſaid Hill, living on the premiſes, or to Mr. William Adams, Druggiſt, near Burling's-Slip, in New-York.* 99, 2

LONDON, *July* 3.

The moſt diſtinguiſhed character of the young Emperor of Germany is his attention to the wants of his fellow creatures; to relieve them has been his chiefeſt care; he has been ſeen to drop a tear more than once at their diſtreſſes, when told him, and has been remarkably aſſiduous in finding out and putting the means into execution to extricate them from the burthen of their miſeries.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburg, June 19.

"Her Imperial Majeſty, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, has cauſed a manifeſto to be publiſhed, in which ſhe aſſigns her reaſons for renewing the war with the Turks; the manifeſto is in ſubſtance as follows:

"That her Imperial Majeſty being much averſe to the deva[illegible]tations and calamities of war, and willing to ſtop the great effuſion of blood, which has flowed ſo long, and being at the ſame time ſtimulated thereto, by her dear brothers, and allies the Emperor of Germany, and the King of Pruſſia, had accepted the propoſals offered by the Sublime Porte, towards opening a congreſs for the negociation of an effectual peace, and in conſequence had ſent Miniſters to Fockziani, to open the treaties with the Turkiſh Plenipotentiaries, and that the Emperor of Germany, with the King of Pruſſia, and other Chriſtian Potentates, likewiſe ſent ſome good and learned Commiſſioners, to aſſiſt in ſettling the armiſtice, on the moſt equitable and firm baſis.

"That the Empreſs had inſtructed her Miniſters, to inſiſt upon the following articles, viz. The free navigation of the ſea of Aſoph, and the Black Sea, to which her Imperial Majeſty has an indubitable right by old compacts, the laws of conqueſt, and the laws of nature, as ſome part of the coaſts of thoſe ſeas are part of the dominions of her Majeſty; and that the river Don, or Tanais, which empties itſelf into the Palus Meotis, or Aſoph, belongs to Ruſſia, and ſhe, therefore, has a conſequent right to the navigation [illegible] river, into the ſea of Aſoph, and [illegible] into the Black Sea, without injuring [illegible]ght of the Ottoman Empire, or hurting [illegible]commerce.

"The next [illegible] be inſiſted on, was a free paſſage thr[illegible] Boſphorus, from the Black, into the [illegible] ſea, or Archipelago, and from [illegible] the Mediterranean. The Empreſs has [illegible]abliſhed a trade in many places there, [illegible] conſenting at the ſame time, that every [illegible]rkiſh ſhip paſſing the Caſtles of the Dardanelles, ſhould there pay a complimentary ſalute, as an acknowledgement of the dominion of the Turks, her Imperial Majeſty, judging ſhe has an equal right to paſs thoſe Streights, as any one of the Northern European powers to paſs the Streights of Gibraltar. That her Imperial Majeſty moſt ſtrenuouſly inſiſted on the independency of Crim Tartary, for theſe reaſons: That in the courſe of the war, the Empreſs had by her forces poſſeſſed herſelf of the Crimea, which, even then, was not under the abſolute dominion of the Sublime Porte; that the Cham, and all the nobility of Crim Tartary, had put themſelves under the protection of Ruſſia, owing to the tyranny exerciſed over them by the Turks for ſome time; but that the Empreſs not thinking the meaſure of aſſuming the abſolute ſovereignty of the Crimea as juſtifiable, only inſiſted on its independency; that, in caſe any future war might break out between Muſcovy and Turkey, the Cham, with his forces, ſhould be at liberty to aſſiſt which power he choſe, without being obliged to take the field in favour of the latter. Strict juſtice and equity only enforced this meaſure; and as the Tartars themſelves agreed to the independency, the Empreſs thinks herſelf much juſtified in inſiſting on it.

"In conſequence of theſe articles, the congreſs was opened. But the Plenipotentiaries of the Sublime Porte oppoſed every article towards an effectual truce of friendſhip, * and amity, eſpecially the three abovementioned, which her Imperial Majeſty thought entirely compatible with the ſure foundation of the armiſtice. In vain were remonſtrances uſed on the ſide of the Chriſtian Ambaſſadors. The Ottoman Miniſters continued obſtinate in their refuſal to accede to the treaties; and the congreſs broke up ineffectually.

"That on the part of Ruſſia, the congreſs and treaties were managed with the utmoſt reaſon, temper, and Chriſtian calmneſs, but the Turks were obſtinate, impatient, and full of paſſion, which were the principal reaſons for breaking off the negociations.

"Though the Empreſs highly approved of the conduct of her Miniſters, at Fockziani, ſhe was ſtill willing to recommence the conferences, which, by her repeated ſolicitations were again opened at Bucharet, in Walachia. But the Ottoman Porte ſtill perſiſted in refuſing the independency of the Crimea, or the free paſſing of the Dardanelles; and having commenced hoſtilities on the Banks of the Danube, and in other places, before a formal declaration of war, the Empreſs immediately ordered her Miniſter at Bucharet, (the Sieur Obreſcow) to ſtop the negociations, and retire to Jaſſy, and thinks herſelf highly bound to correct the perfidy of the Sublime Porte by renewing the war."

* *The Turks never make a laſting peace with any Chriſtian power, their religion forbids it. But they find a ſucceda[illegible]eum in making a truce for a number of years.*

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

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SUPPLEMENT

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or GENERAL ADVERTISER. [illegible]
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1773.

Just imported in the last Vessels from Europe, and to be sold, wholesale and retail,

By ENNIS GRAHAM,

At the Corner of Wall-Street,

GOLD and silver hat lace; amongst which are, some laces for the militia, very elegant gold and silver buttons, gold and silver spangl'd loops and buttons for hats, and bands, very beautiful new fashion spang'd lace; bullion, plated fringe, spangl'd fringe and plain ditto, pearl, thread and spang for embroidery, thread and vellum, gold and silver garters, ribb bands with gold buckles; Tambore embroider'd Holland vest, gold spangl'd loops for cloth, silk embroid'd vests, India grograms and paduſoy, corded of diff rent colours, beſt ſattins of diff loars, black and India taffety and Persian and Roman taffety, and other ſilk black and cloth colour Barcelona, India ſilk handk[illegible] ſilk hoſe, G[illegible] er'd velle[illegible] gloves, cloth[illegible] Cler[illegible] [illegible] ſcarlet, and velvet, [illegible] velvets of all [illegible] [illegible], white and brown [illegible] [illegible], doe ſkin and doe ſkin ditto; [illegible] hoſe; Ruſſia drilling, [illegible] [illegible]ality; ſuperfine buckſkins and Do. [illegible] calicoes, Iriſh [illegible], cambrick, [illegible] Holland, dowlas and checks, [illegible]ures; India dimity, and other [illegible] white, brown and black buck[illegible] thread, guns do. the beſt taylors [illegible] all colours, beſt ſewing ſilk of all colours; [illegible] trimming for hatters, ſtay-makers trim[illegible], waiters and ſealing wax, red tape, knives [illegible] marks, an aſſortment of tools for taylors; Scotch [illegible], pillow and other fuſtians, coarſe and [illegible] hair ſtuff; livery lace for clothes and carriages, [illegible] and Ane cloth for carriages, ſwanſkin for [illegible], &c. &c.

—Any of the above goods will be ſold very cheap for caſh, or ſhort credit. 81—

The moſt ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
OVAL LOOKING GLASSES,
PIER DITTO,
SCONCES and DRESSING GLASSES,
With and without DRAWERS,
EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS CITY.
ALSO,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
PICTURES AND PRINTS,
A LARGE COLLECTION of
MAPS,
A NEW GENERAL ATLAS,
OPTICAL PILLAR MACHINES,
DISSECTED MAPS, IN BOXES,
IS JUST COME TO HAND,
PER the Ships *London*, Capt. CHAMBERS,
AND THE *Roſamond*, Capt. MILLER,
FROM *LONDON*,
AND NOW OPENING FOR SALE, AT
JOHN MORTON's
STORE,
On *HUNTER's-QUAY*,
AND LIKEWISE, A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS,
WELL ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,
WHICH HE WILL DISPOSE OF ON MODERATE TERMS,
FOR CASH OR THE USUAL CREDIT.
Alſo per the ſhip *Mary*, Capt. *Harvey*, juſt arrived from *Briſtol*;
Men's, youth's, and boy's beavers, caſtor and felt hats; German ſerges, women's Briſtol ſhoes; long and ſhort pipes, a neat aſſortment of ſhoe knee and buckles; gilt and plated coat and jacket buttons, knives and forks, cutteau knives, ſtadow pen do. pewter diſhes, plates and baſons; 3d. 4d. 6d. 10d. 20d. and 40d. nails, ſhot and fuſee balls, &c. &c. &c.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printer hereof;
A
SERMON,
Preached at the
SYNAGOGUE,
In Newport, *Rhode-Iſland*,
CALLED
"The SALVATION of ISRAEL:"
On the Day of PENTICOST,
Or FEAST of WEEKS,
The 6th Day of the Month, Sivan,
The Year of the Creation, 5533:
Or, May 28, 1773.
Being the ANNIVERSARY
Of giving the LAW at *Mount Sinai*:
By the venerable HOCHAM,
The learned RABBI,
HAIYM ISAAC KARIGAL,
Of the City of of HEBRON, near JERUSALEM,
In the HOLY LAND.

Francis Lewis & [illegible]
Have for Sale, at their Store, [illegible] Market,
AN Aſſortment [illegible]
with a, B, C, and 3 Poſt[illegible] for the Indian Trade.—Alſo, a [illegible] and India Goods, which the[illegible] faſhionable Mate[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] unavoidably [illegible] ſeveral ſeaſons with whom [illegible] for ſale, having not ſent in [illegible] Tickets ſtanding in their [illegible] ſuch Perſons therefore as [illegible] reſembling the Hand unfold, [illegible] return them to the Perſon from [illegible] received the ſame, as ſoon as poſſible; [illegible] Tickets as are not returned by the firſt [illegible] next, will be eſteemed as diſpoſed of.

[illegible] Preparations are now making for [illegible] of this Lottery, and as ſoon as the [illegible] up of the Tickets is completed, the Drawing will certainly commence.

Orders for Tickets, directed to A. B. and left at the Bar of the Coffee-Houſe, or at Mr. Hull's Tavern, in Great George-Street, or at the Queen's Head Tavern, in Broad-Street; or at the Printer's, or at Mr. Elſworth's, at Powles-Hook Ferry, will be immediately forwarded.

A RECAPITULATION of the PRIZES

No. of Prizes.		Value of each Prize.		Total.		
1	of	£. 6100	0 0	is	£. 6100	0 0
1	—	3400	0 0	is	3400	0 0
1	—	1000	0 0	is	1000	0 0
1	—	855	12 0	is	855	12 0
1	—	684	16 0	is	684	16 0
1	—	660	16 0	is	660	16 0
1	—	600	0 0	is	600	0 0
3	—	437	10 0	are	1312	10 0
1	—	406	10 0	is	406	10 0
1	—	400	0 0	is	400	0 0
2	—	391	10 0	are	783	0 0
2	—	355	0 0	are	710	0 0
1	—	354	0 0	is	354	0 0
1	—	353	15 0	is	353	15 0
3	—	342	17 6	are	1714	7 6
1	—	327	12 0	is	327	12 0
2	—	314	5 0	are	628	10 0
1	—	312	0 0	is	312	0 0
1	—	308	15 0	is	308	15 0
2	—	305	0 0	are	610	0 0
3	—	300	0 0	are	900	0 0
2	—	294	0 0	are	588	0 0
1	—	290	0 0	is	290	0 0
2	—	282	0 0	are	564	0 0
1	—	272	8 0	is	272	8 0
1	—	262	11 0	is	262	11 0
11	—	253	15 0	are	2791	5 0
2	—	250	0 0	are	500	0 0
1	—	242	0 0	is	242	0 0
1	—	236	8 0	is	236	8 0
1	—	210	0 0	is	210	0 0
1	—	207	0 0	is	207	0 0
1	—	200	0 0	is	200	0 0
1	—	192	0 0	is	129	0 0
1	—	167	10 0	is	167	10 0
1	—	148	0 0	is	148	0 0
1	—	145	0 0	is	145	0 0
3	—	144	0 0	are	432	0 0
1	—	141	0 0	is	141	0 0
1	—	136	0 0	is	136	0 0
1	—	134	0 0	is	134	0 0
1	—	132	0 0	is	132	0 0
13	—	130	0 0	are	1690	0 0
1	—	112	0 0	is	112	0 0
1	—	108	0 0	is	108	0 0
1	—	100	0 0	is	100	0 0
1	—	90	0 0	is	90	0 0
1	—	88	15 0	is	88	15 0
2	—	80	0 0	are	160	0 0
1	—	75	0 0	is	75	0 0
23	—	70	0 0	are	1730	0 0
1	—	68	0 0	is	68	0 0
1	—	62	8 0	is	62	8 0
1	—	62	0 0	is	62	0 0
14	—	60	0 0	are	840	0 0
1	—	57	0 0	is	57	0 0
1	—	55	0 0	is	55	0 0
12	—	50	0 0	are	600	0 0
1	—	45	0 0	is	45	0 0
2	—	44	0 0	are	88	0 0
1	—	40	0 0	is	40	0 0
2	—	32	10 0	are	65	0 0
1	—	26	0 0	is	26	0 0
1	—	24	0 0	is	24	0 0
40	—	14	0 0	are	560	0 0
63	—	8	0 0	are	504	0 0
40	—	7	0 0	are	280	0 0
557	—	6	0 0	are	3342	0 0
40	—	5	0 0	are	200	0 0
894	Land Prizes.				41506	7 6
2518	Cash, do. at £. 5 each,				7190	0 0
1	Do. to Balance,				3	12 6
2413	Prizes,				£. 49,100	0 0
9862	Blanks.					
22275	Tickets, at £. 4 New-York Currency, or 40s. Sterling, or 10 Dollars each, is,				£. 89,100	0 0

The large Scheme, containing all the Particulars, may be ſeen at any of the Places abovementioned.
June 10th, 1773.

The beſt Price given for
LINEN RAGS,
According to their Quality and Texture,
By JOHN [illegible]EATING,
PAPER MANUFACTORY,
On the North River, or his
STORE IN NEW-YORK,
Near BURLING's-SLIP,
Where he has for SALE,
A Good aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, &c.

☞ The demand for paper in America, is of late ſo greatly increaſed, that very large ſums are continually ſent abroad for the purchaſe of it, to the great impoveriſhment of the Colonies. All the paper which is manufactured among our ſelves, is a clear ſaving to us, of all the money that would be ſent out of the country to procure it; it is therefore hoped, that all thoſe who really wiſh to promote the intereſt of America, and of this country in particular, with which they are more cloſely connected in intereſt, will contribute their aid to the ſucceſs of the paper manufactory in this place; by a conſtant care and attention to ſave the linen rags, which every family could afford in a greater or leſs quantity, quite uſeleſs for any other purpoſe, and generally thrown away, but abſolutely neceſſary to a paper manufactory, which cannot be carried on without them.

The ſmallneſs of the value of rags in a family, is apt to make people careleſs in ſaving them, as being ſcarce worth the trouble; but ſmall as the value is, it is more than ſufficient, taking one family with another, to ſupply each with all the paper neceſſary for its uſe; And the benefit each will receive in common with the community, will be much greater than their immediate profit by the price of the rags. A certain place ſet a part in every houſe to receive them, and a little practice in ſaving them, would ſoon make it habitual to do it, and eſtabliſh this valuable manufactory upon a permanent foundation. 83—

To be SOLD on reaſonable Terms, by
HAYMAN LEVY,
IN BAYARD-STREET,
GOOD northern beaver, old coat do. of various prices; choice racoons, and a variety of northern deer-ſkins, of the beſt quality. 95—

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC,
THAT THE
UNIVERSAL STORE
OF
GERARDUS DUYCKINCK,
At the Sign of the
LOOKING GLASS and DRUGGIST POT.
IS removed to the Dwelling-Houſe, next but one from the corner of the Old Slip, now occupied by Henry Will, Pewterer, having alſo replaced the ſign of the LOOKING GLASS and DRUGGIST POT, from thence back of his ſaid dwelling houſe, in Little Dock-ſtreet, between the widow Duyckinck and Richard Ten Eyck, Baker being one and the ſame ſtore, running back from ſtreet to ſtreet.

He has imported from London and Briſtol, in the laſt Veſſels,

A large Aſſortment of GOODS,
Such as have not been imported to this city before, Being a curious aſſortment of valuable Goods, viz.
Looking-Glaſſes, and Sconces, Dreſſing Glaſſes;
Pictures of all Sizes and Sorts,
Particular capital prints which coſt for engraving from one to three hundred guineas.
China and cut white Flint Glaſs,
A large and beautiful aſſortment.
ALSO,
A large Aſſortment of Drugs,
With every article connected therewith:
And alſo in thoſe ſundry branches, as
PAINTERS and LIMNERS COLOURS,
DYERS and FULLERS COLOURS,
WINDOW GLASS of all Sizes,
With COACH and PLATE GLASS.
FOUNDERS and SMELTERS ARTICLES.
JEWELLERS STONES, &c.
HATTERS TRIMMINGS.
Table Knives and Forks, a complete Aſſortment.
London and hard Metal PEWTER,
SHEET LEAD
Ditto Braſs
Ditto Copper } In Boxes, Rolls and
Ditto Tin } Bundles.
Ditto Iron
STEEL of different Sizes and Marks.
NAILS and SHOT of all Sizes.
WRITING PAPER of all Sizes.
ALSO, an Aſſortment of
Paper Hangings, and Carpeting.
DISTILLERS ARTICLES.
SPICERY——SNUFFS.

And a Variety of other Articles for Country Stores, and the Army, too tedious to mention, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable Terms. 6—

...VANCK,
...Albany Dock,
...ably,
...ery sale,
...ery peas
...beams, large and
...pans
...ets, best
...
...
Chairs
Swedes iron
Beft refin'd ditto
Bloomary do.
Gammon
Lantho
Billets
Hoes
Briftol pots
Newark do.
New-England do.
New-York do.
Iron tea kettles
Sad irons
Skillets
Dogs
Weights and faint ftones
Gridirs
Sad irons
Powder
Shot
Bar lead
Awls
Vices
Pitch forks
Rammers
Shoe pincers
Iron and Cast ftoves

Quills
Sealing wax
Ladies pencils
White wash brushes
Hearth do.
Shoe do.
Weavers do.
Hearth do.
Brushes
Shaving boxes
Newcastle salve
Barton oil
Oil flints 91—

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For disposing of a House and Lot of Ground, &c. now in the Possession of William Elsworth.

The Lottery consists of 1900 Tickets, viz.

1,	A house and Lot in Queen-street, near Burling's-slip, New-York, valued by sworn appraisers, at £.1400, and now rents for £.70 per an. and the taxes, — —	£.1400	0 0
1,	A house and lot of two acres in the town of Norwich, New-London county, in Connecticut,	50	0 0
29	Prizes of plate, furniture, &c. the highest of which is £.20, the lowest £.1. 8. amounting in the whole to	198	10 0
421	Cash prizes, at 30s. each, is	631	10 0
452	Prizes,		
1448	Blanks.	£.2280	0 0
1900	Tickets, at 24s. each, is	£.2280	0 0

A blank deed is already made for the house, and the adventurers may be assured, that the fortunate number which shall draw that and the lot of ground, shall be put into possession as soon as the lottery is drawn, which will be on Tuesday the 6th day of July instant, if answers are received in time from the several persons who had tickets to dispose of in this lottery—when the fortunate numbers will be printed in hand-bills, and the prizes punctually paid, subject to no deduction.

WILLIAM ELSWORTH.

Some of the tickets yet remaining unsold, may be had of Mr. Verdine Elsworth, at Powles Hook, where the Lottery is to be drawn. 46—

WILLIAM ELSWORTH,

FINDS himself under an absolute Necessity to postpone the Drawing of his Lottery, till Wednesday the 20th of October next; as he has not had Returns from several of his Friends, who had a considerable Number of his Tickets to dispose of: As the Prizes are already rolled up, and ready to put in the Box; it is earnestly requested, that all those who were entrusted with Tickets, will be careful to account for, or return them by the Time above mentioned, when the Lottery will be certainly drawn.

Orders for Tickets directed to Mr. Verdine Elsworth, at Powles's Hook, (who has some of the Tickets still to dispose of) and left with Mr. William Elsworth on Golden Hill, or the Printer hereof, will be immediately forwarded. 92—

PHILIP KISSICK,
DISTILLER and VINTNER,

At the upper End of Queen-Street, *has for Sale,*

MADEIRA and Teneriff Wine, Jamaica spirits, West-India and New-York Rum; brandy and Geneva, (very little inferior to French brandy or Holland's gin) aniseed, clove, cinnamon, citron and orange waters, and Doctor Stephens'; wholesale and retail at the very lowest prices, for cash or short credit. 71—

N. B. Also, pipes, bottle corks per groce, and coffee.

Just imported, in the Ship Albany, Capt. James Bunyan; and to be sold by

WILLIAM BAYLEY,

At his Store in Beaver-Street, late Mr. PARKER's Printing Office—and at his Store in the Fly-Market;

A NEAT and general Assortment of all Kinds of hard Ware, neat and elegant japanned tea Trays, of the newest Fashion; enameled Snuff-Boxes; tooth pick Cases, and smelling Bottles; and a few very neat fowling Pieces, with Spanish Barrels,——and sundry other Articles, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. 99—2

Just publish'd, and to be sold by the Printer,

A short Discourse at the Funeral of an amiable young Lady, on the following Text, chosen by herself,

JAMES IV. 14.

Whereas ye know not what shall be on the Morrow: For what is your Life?—It is even a Vapour that appeareth for a little Time, and then vanisheth away.

SAMUEL FRANKLIN,

HAS for Sale at his Store near Beekman's Slip, a Quantity of very good Jamaica Spirits just arrived; also, Pimento, Cassia, Half Gallon Bottles in small Crates, Quart Bottles in Hampers, Pipes, white Lead ground in Oil, Brimstone, Copperas, Alum, a few Casks of Fresh Raisins, Bottled Porter in small Hampers, and an Assortment of European Goods suitable for the ... 62—

...TCHES

...Repairing, Glaz-
...ing, &c. Stand at HALF
...from former Experience,
...) for
...
...
...